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We have no comprehensive textbook for an undergraduate course on mass media of communication. There exist a few good books on some of the media; there are others which study communication with special reference to public opinion. The best books of more general nature in the field have all been produced by our author, the eminent director of the Institute for Communications Research at the University of Illinois. He edited one in 1948; it was followed by a book of readings under the title *Mass Communication* in 1949, unfortunately now out of print.

The book under review does not replace the 1949 book since it does not contain facts and figures nor important documents. But it does contain so many selections of the most recent important studies that it will serve as an ideal approach to the field for many years to come.

The introductory chapter by Schramm himself on the process of communication familiarizes the reader, even the untrained one, with the nature and basic questions of communication. Each of the following six chapters is preceded by a short explanatory note by the editor, thus giving meaning to the selection and to the order in which it is presented. One of the sections deals with the audience or readership and tries to show why people give attention to mass communication. Another is given over to the study of how messages are received and interpreted and understood. It is in line with the title of the book that effect analysis has been accorded a large share of space. The fact that the receiver of mass communication is not the individual as such but man inasmuch as he belongs to a group has led the editor to gather in a separate chapter five selections of special interest. The last section examines international communication.

In justice to the editor it has to be mentioned that the volume was orginally prepared to serve the United States Information Agency which needed material for the training of its new employees. Hence there is a slight overemphasis on communication to other cultures and on international communications research. But enough balance has been preserved to make the collection valuable for every student, teacher, and researcher of comunication. A limited but well chosen bibliography helps the reader to go ahead with his studies after he has been started on his way by Schramm's book.

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Techniques That Produce Teamwork. By Warren H. Schmidt and Paul C. Buchanan. New York: Arthur C. Croft Publishing Co., 1954. Pp. iv+75.

Social scientists are steadily adding to our store of knowledge concerning the needs and motivations of individuals and

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the conditions that help them become apart of a work group, a social group, or the larger community group.

Techniques That Produce Teamwork includes some well-tested principles and procedures illustrated by concrete examples. These are simply stated to guide the executive with developing his staff to operate at the highest capacity; to show initative; to assuume responsibility; and to share in decision-making without jeopardizing the position of the executive.

Among the most valuable suggestions to the executive are those which deal with the analysis of the situation previous to the initiation of change. They include a careful analysis of what needs to be done; the establishment of a clearly defined goal; and analysis of the cost of change; and an investigation of the motivations for teamwork.

Communication appears to be the common denominator of the total operation. With this in mind it would seem that too little attention is devoted to communication as a special technique although the subject is treated by implication throughout the book.

Because of its simplicity, directness, and lack of highly technical terms, this little book could be used to advantage as a handbook for workshops and as a common-sense approach and motivation to further study in the field of human relations.

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The Catholic Emancipation Crisis in Ireland, 1823–1829. By James A. Reynolds. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1954. Pp. viii+204. $3.75.

How much effect did the Catholic Association in Ireland, operating from 1823 to 1829, have in bringing about the passage of the Catholic Emancipation Act by the British Parliament in the latter year? That is the question that Father Reynolds has attempted to answer. This Association, asking only a penny a month from its members, cemented the masses of the people as nothing else had been able to do, to the principle of equal religious rights for the Irish. The handicaps under which the Irish labored as a result of the penal laws passed between 1695 and 1746 are fairly well known. Barred from holding any municipal office, from sitting in Parliament, from entering the army, the navy, or the teaching profession, Catholics were likewise handicapped in many other ways. They had to obtain permission even for holding funeral services, because the cemeteries had passed into the hands of the Protestants.

There was certainly ample reason for armed insurrection but Daniel O'Connell was opposed to the use of force, fearing that it would accomplish nothing permanent. Instead, he favored the more or less passive but very real resistance expressed by attachment to and support of the Catholic Association. He himself was elected to Parliament from Clare in 1828, with the

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